

# EUROPE THE WAR.

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FOUR DAYS LATER.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS

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Italy Fighting in Venetia After the Cession.

A French Squadron Ordered to Venice and Armed Mediation Decided on in Paris.

General Cialdini Drives the Austrians from Rovigo.

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THE BATTLE OF SADOWA.

Half a Million of Men Engaged and Brilliant Fighting on Both Sides.

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THE ARMISTICE.

The London Globe of July 11, referring to the new aspect of the European situation, says that we seem on the brink of as vast a war as any which has been waged in this century.

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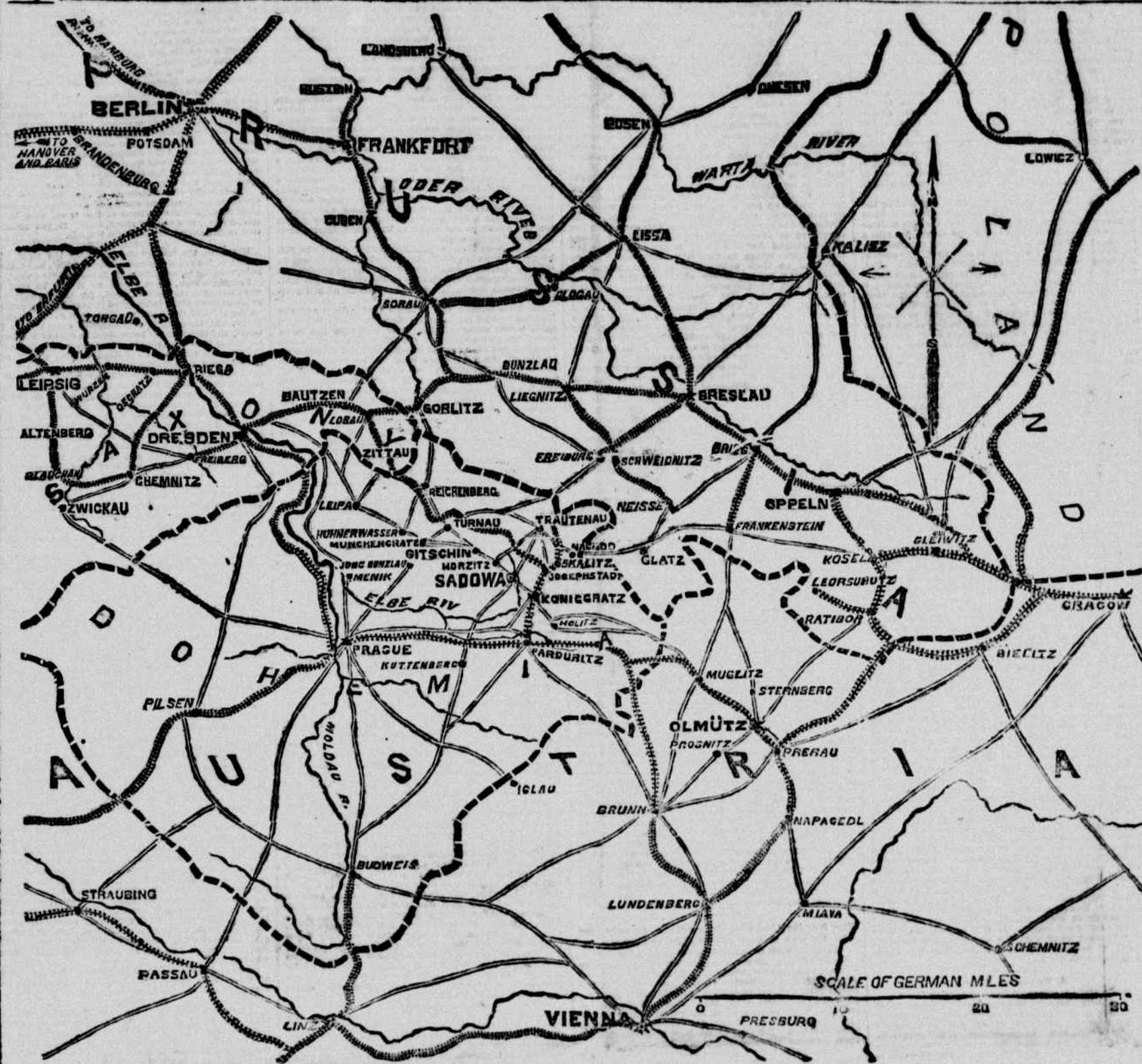
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## THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE ON VIENNA.

Prague Flanked, Koniggratz Surrounded, and the Army of the Crown Prince far South of Pardubitz—The Austrians Retreating Upon Vienna.



von Bismarck arrived here from the Prussian headquarters, and left this morning for Paris with a letter from the King of Prussia to the Emperor Napoleon. It is asserted that this letter contains the conditions upon which Prussia will accept the armistice.

The Paris *Patrie* of July 9 says:—

It is not impossible that the negotiations for an armistice may be concluded to-day or to-morrow.

With Prussia an understanding has already been arrived at, but the negotiations with the Italian government are still in progress.

**The Italian Terms.**

The London *Times* of July 11—the latest paper—contains the following announcement:—We have received from an authentic source the following statement as to the conditions attached by the Italian government to the proposition of the Emperor Napoleon:—

1. If Venetia is ceded to the Emperor Napoleon, the final transfer must be made by Austria, hampered by no conditions with regard to Rome.

2. That the question of the district of Trent should be recognized as one to be discussed.

The Italians demand immediate possession of two fortresses of which one must be Peschiera.

**Napoleon's Plan of Settlement.**

The Paris *Patrie* of July 11 says:—

The negotiations for an armistice have been delayed by the necessity of taking into simultaneous consideration both the conditions of the armistice and the preliminary basis of a future treaty of peace, if Prussia wishes to know beforehand the advantages which will be definitely secured to her. Prince Napoleon was present at the council of Ministers held to-day.

The Paris *Patrie* of July 11, in the evening, publishes an article signed by M. Cocheval Charepy, in which it says:—

Yesterday, after the audience given by the Emperor to Prince von Bismarck, a meeting was held at the Tuilleries in his Majesty's presence. Prince Metternich and Baron von Olenburg represented Austria, and Count von Goltz and Prince von Bismarck, Prussia.

M. Drouin de Lhuys communicated the views of France, and drew up a report of the proceedings of the meeting.

The following are the bases of the negotiations suggested by France, and communicated to Count von Goltz and Prince Metternich, by whom they have been transmitted to Berlin and Vienna:—

The German Confederation to be dissolved and another confederation to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria should form part.

No territorial cession to be demanded of Austria.

The abandonment by the latter of her rights on the Danube, and to replace the war indemnity at first demanded by Prussia.

Prussia to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein, Hanseatic, Hesse Darmstadt and Brunswick. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to 25,000,000—the Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the province between the Rhine and Meuse to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war.

An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which would give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinate; Saxony, Hanover and the Duchies of Saxe to conclude military conventions with Prussia. The inhabitants of London to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden, and population of the valley of the Sarre to choose between France and the new Rhenish sovereigns.

### Prussian Stipulations.

Le France, of Paris, of July 11, says:—Fresh incidents have retarded the departure of the Prince Napoleon.

The Prussian conditions contained in the letter of Prince Reuss are stated to be as follows:—

The exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation.

The exclusive command of the military and naval forces of the confederation by Prussia.

The diplomatic representation of Germany abroad and the annexation to Prussia of the Duchies and part of the territory already occupied.

Le France further states that it has reason to believe that the Emperor immediately despatched to London and St. Petersburg the important communication of Prince Reuss on raising questions of European interest, which can only be settled by concert of the great Powers.

### The Austrian Manifesto.

VIENNA, July 10, 1866.

The Emperor of Austria issued the following manifesto in Vienna, on the 10th of July:—

To my People:—The heavy misfortune which has befallen my Army of the North, notwithstanding its most heroic resistance to the enemy, the increased dangers thereby menacing the Fatherland, the calamities of war with which my beloved kingdom of Bohemia is being desolated, and which threaten other parts of my empire, and the painful and irreparable losses sustained by so many thousands of families among my subjects, have moved to my inmost core my heart, which beats with so warm and fatherly a feeling for the good of my people.

But the reliance which I expressed in my manifesto of the 17th of June—a reliance on your unflinching and faithful devotion and readiness for any self-sacrifice—a reliance on the courage of my army, which even misfortune cannot subvert—a reliance upon God and my good and sacred right—this has not wavered for a single instant. I have addressed myself to the Emperor of the French, requesting his good offices for bringing about an armistice with Italy. Not merely did the Emperor readily respond to my demand, but, with the noble intention of preventing any further bloodshed, he even, of his own accord, offered to mediate with Prussia for a suspension of hostilities, and for opening negotiations for peace. This offer I have accepted. I am prepared to make peace upon honorable conditions, in order to put an end to the bloodshed and ravages of war. But I will never sanction a treaty of peace by which the fundamental conditions of Austria's position as a great Power would be shaken. Sooner than that should be the case, I am resolved to carry on the war to the utmost extremity, and in this I am sure of my people's approval.

All available troops are being concentrated, and the gaps in the ranks of the army are being filled up by the conscription which has been ordered and the large enlistments of volunteers, called to arms by the newly-awakened spirit of patriotism.

Austria has been severely visited by misfortune, but she is not humiliated or bowed down.

My People!—Have confidence in your Emperor. The peoples of Austria have never shown themselves greater than in misfortune.

I will follow the example of my forefathers, and will lead you on with determination, perseverance and unshakable confidence in God.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Given at my residence, in the capital of Vienna, this 10th day of July, 1866.

### Prussian Inferences.

A despatch from Berlin of July 9 says:—

An article of some importance has been published in the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* on the Austrian proposals of peace. The writer expresses his belief that nothing could more plainly show to what extent Austria has been reduced by the success of the Prussian arms than the proposals which have been submitted to the Emperor of the French. Nevertheless, the total silence on the subject of the "just claims of Prussia" is anything but gratifying. Prussia did not go to war to conquer Venetia for the Italians, and this even France must admit, "which was so magnanimous as to wage war for the idea of a united Italy, when the latter was too weak to carry out the idea for herself." He then goes on to say:—"We first took up arms against the threats of Austria, and then for German unity. In the first instance the object of our efforts was to obtain the guarantee that Austria should not again be in a position to convulse at pleasure the peace of Germany and of Europe. In the second instance we determined to achieve the unity of Germany in place of the hitherto existing dualism, and such unity of course under the leadership of that State of the two German powers which is able to conduct it. The battle fields in Bohemia testify which that State is."

**Napoleon's Action.**

The Vienna *Abendpost* (evening edition of the official *Weinert Zeitung*) says, on July 10:—

The Emperor of the French has taken fresh steps of an energetic character to effect the conclusion of an armistice.

The French fleet is on its way to Venice, and General Leboeuf, of Paris, the French Commissioner, has been ordered to occupy Venetia.

General Klotz has been sent to the Prussian headquarters to announce the armed mediation of the Emperor of the French.

It is the pronounced will of the Emperor of the French that Austria should not be weakened in her position as a great power.

The Austrian army of the south is evacuating Venetia, and has commenced the march northward.

**Taking Possession.**

Le France, of Paris, of July 10, states that Prince Napoleon was about to leave for Verona, where his Highness will receive from the Austrian authorities the preliminary documents ceding Venetia to France.

**The French Iron-Clad Squadron.**

A despatch from Toulon of the 10th of July says:—The iron-clad squadron has re-entered this port.

Orders have been received to arm two more vessels and to fit out the transport *Tarn*.

**Hopes in France.**

The Paris *Patrie* of the evening of July 10 expected that the armistice would be accepted that day, and adds that the term of its duration will probably be one month.

Prince von Reuss had been received by the Emperor. Prince Napoleon had a long interview with his Majesty that morning.

**Prussia Refuses the Italian Proposition.**

The Florence journals of July 10 announce that the Prussian government has officially declined to the Italian Cabinet that Italy cannot accept an armistice which, being based upon the cession of Venetia, would be tantamount to a separately concluded peace, and would damage, to the detriment of Prussia and to the advantage of Austria, the 100,000 men stationed in Venetia.

### Prussia Defines Austria's Position.

The *Journal des Debats*, of Paris, of July 11, says:—We have reason to believe that Prussia persists in excluding Austria from the Germanic Confederation, and maintains her project of federal reform.

She also demands incorporation of Electoral Hesse, Saxony, Hanover and the Elbe Duchies with Prussia.

**Nothing Conclusive.**

A Paris despatch of the 11th of July says:—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains no communication relative to the armistice.

**Russia a Powerful Interest.**

A letter from Milan, dated July 8, to the London *Times* says:—"Much depends on Russia. Has she an understanding with France? Will she be disposed to save ungrateful Austria, or prefer to see her despoiled by Prussia? Another and a greater war might yet spring out of this attempt at peace."

**Russian Warning to Prussia.**

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 7th inst. says:—We think that the armistice might effect a reconciliation if there were not a monarchy in Europe which, *belonging to itself*, is sufficiently strong to compel the assent of Europe to its conquest in Germany, forgetting that there still exists strong and united Powers in Europe to whom the European balance of power is not a mere empty word.

**Lord Derby Said to be at Work.**

Le France believes that the Derby Cabinet had strongly recommended Italy to accept the mediation of the Emperor Napoleon.

The London *Globe* learns that the British government have consented to join France and Russia in mediating between the belligerent Powers.

**THE WAR.**

**The Italians Across the Po—March of Cialdini on Rovigo.**

A despatch from Ferrara, dated Wednesday, July 11, says:—General Cialdini is marching upon Rovigo with an army of more than one hundred thousand men and two hundred guns.

The Austrians have evacuated the whole territory between the Minio and the Adige.

The greater part of the Austrian forces are stationed at Padua.

**Have Abandoned by the Austrians.**

Despatches from Florence, of July 10, announce:—In consequence of the passage of the Po and the successive movements made by General Cialdini's army, the Austrians abandoned Rovigo last night. They previously blew up all the works and fortifications defending the town, and the *St. de Paul* on the Adige, and also burnt the bridges.

Later news received from Rovigo states that the Austrians in evacuating that town abandoned all the artillery on the fortifications, the guns having previously been spiked.

**Garibaldi Hunts the Austrians.**

This morning (July 10) the Austrians made a reconnaissance in strong force, with artillery, in the direction of Padua.

They were driven back with the bayonet by the Garibaldians as far as De la Asio, which place was occupied by the volunteers.

Garibaldi was present, but had to remain in a carriage in consequence of his wound.

**Capture of Austrian Troops.**

A despatch from Verona, of July 10, says:—Italian

troops were captured this morning by assault on the village of Mollegnato, near the *St. de Paul*, at Borgoforte. The operations of the Italian army against Borgoforte are being continued.

Count Aglio has arrived at the headquarters of the Italian army.

**Garibaldi's Camp.**

Baron Reuss paid a visit to General Garibaldi at Padua on the 10th of July.

**Austrian Levies in Venetia.**

Another despatch from Florence, of July 10, says:—According to intelligence received here Austria had made an extraordinary levy of men between eighteen and forty years of age in that part of Croatia not subject to the ordinary military system.

**Adopting the Needle Gun.**

The Austrian government is also stated to be manufacturing needle guns at the rate of two thousand per day.

**Annexation to Italy.**

The Florence journals of July 10 announce that a deputation from Trieste and the Italian portion of the Tyrol have presented an address to King Victor Emmanuel and the Emperor Napoleon urging the rights of their respective territories to be united to the common country.

Ferrara despatches of July 11 say:—

Less important concentrations of troops have been made in Bardonia, Caprina and Monte Bello. There are very few at Peschiera and Verona.

The destruction of forts at Rovigo appears to confirm the persistent rumors of the departure, partly accomplished and partly projected, of Austrian troops for the interior of Austria.

Florence despatches of July 11 say:—

The new plan of operations which is being carried out by General Cialdini is said to have been advocated by Baron Von Reuss, in opposition to the views of General La Marmora.

**Rome Neutral.**

Despatches from Rome of July 9 say:—An order of the day to the French and Prussian armies has been issued, prohibiting all demonstrations, and declaring that any which may be attempted will be regarded as acts of war.

**The Situation in Hungary.**

Despatches dated at Pesth on the 9th of July announce:—An Imperial (Austrian) proclamation has been issued here, calling upon the volunteers to hasten and enrol themselves under the banners of the army, in order to protect the Fatherland, which is threatened by the events of war.

The Empress of Austria arrived here to-day, and met with an enthusiastic reception. A large number of the members of the Hungarian Diet went to meet her Majesty.

**Italian Losses at Custoza.**

A supplement to the *Official Gazette*, of Florence, of July 10, published to-day, contains the following report of the Italian losses in the battle of Custoza on the 24th ultimo.

The loss among the officers was 69 killed, 293 wounded, 66 prisoners, and 20 missing.

The First army corps had 359 men killed, 3,100 wounded, and 2,553 prisoners and missing.

The Second corps two wounded and nine prisoners.

In the Third corps there were 251 killed, 1,355 wounded, and 1,322 prisoners and men missing.

The Reserve Cavalry division had one killed, 15 wounded and 38 prisoners.

Total loss in men, 651 killed, 2,999 wounded and 4,254 prisoners and men missing.

**THE GERMAN FIELDS.**

**Advance of the Prussians from Sadowa.**

A despatch from the Prussian headquarters at Pardubitz, July 9, says:—The army of the Crown Prince, which forces the *St. de Paul* of the passing army, is already far beyond Pardubitz.

The proportion of the wounded is eight Austrians to one Prussian.

The Prussian vanguard, under General Stedman, crossed the river at Wlatzau July 8.

The bridge over the Elbe at Pardubitz has been burned, but to replace it two pontoon bridges have been thrown across that river.

**Trophies from Sadowa.**

A despatch from Berlin of July 10 says:—The total number of guns captured by the Prussians at the battle of Sadowa and up to the present time is 180.

They have also recently captured 400 wagon loads of munitions of war.

**New Austrian Commander.**

A despatch from Vienna of July 11 says:—The Archduke Albert has been appointed Commander in Chief and Lieutenant Field Marshal, and Baron John, Chief of the General Staff of the whole Austrian army, on the 8th.

**No Guns Lost.**

The official *Vienna Anzeiger* of July 10 says:—We are authorized to declare that during the recent fighting in Bohemia not a single Prussian gun has been captured by the enemy. If, therefore, a piece of Prussian artillery has recently been drawn through the streets of Vienna, it can only be the field piece presented to the Emperor by the King of Prussia at the time of their alliance.

**Headquarter Movements.**

A Prussian despatch from Pardubitz of July 9 says:—The royal (Prussian) headquarters will be transferred to-morrow to Hohenstein, and the following day to Zwettau.

General von Gablenz has again visited the Prussian headquarters in order to treat for an armistice, but without success, as his proposition was not further than that which have already been declined.

The condition of Prince Anton of Hohenstein, who was severely wounded in the late battle, is not considered quite hopeful. He is being treated by Dr. Langenbeck, Niddich and Wendt.

**Protest Against Prussian Force.**

The governments of Saxony, Meissen and Schleswig-Holstein have notified to Prussia that their troops, which, in accordance with the decision of the Diet of the 6th of June last, formed a portion of the garrison of the fortified federal fortress of Meissen, have been forcibly compelled to march to Ulm and Rastatt.

These governments have protested against this breach of international law on the part of a few States belonging to the old confederation, and have announced the fact to the Cabinet of Berlin.

**The Prussian Navy—A Demonstration in the Baltic.**

A despatch from Rostock of July 10 (evening) says:—Five Prussian screw corvettes, including the flagship of the Admiral, have just arrived in this port.

**DIPLOMACY IN BERLIN.**

Despatches from Berlin of July 10 report:—Baron Taylor, Secretary of the Prussian Legation in Paris, has arrived here from that city with despatches for the Prussian government.

M. Baudett, the French Ambassador at this court,